Claims

1-8 Canceled

9. (New) A control method for a slip-controlled motor vehicle brake system (1) having a distributor device (5) with an electronic unit (7, ECU) and a hydraulic unit (6, HCU) having a housing body for hydraulic elements including electrohydraulic inlet- und outlet valves (9,10) for wheel brakes (8) organized in brake circuits, and with a motor-pump-aggregate with electric motor (15), in particular, for redirecting hydraulic fluid from wheel brakes (8) in the direction of a pressure sensors (3), wherein an antilock control is facilitated through the build-up, maintenance and release of pressure in the electrohydraulic inlet and outlet valves (9, 10), while the admission pressure input by the driver is analyzed by means of the pressure sensor (3) in the brake system, the method comprising:

using an electronic unit to supply a motor with at least one of a defined electrical starting and shut-off phases in order to control rotational speed of the motor;

generating a generator voltage when the motor is tapped during a shut-off phase;

feeding the generator voltage to the electronic unit in order to estimate an admission pressure present in the brake system based on the generator voltage; and

facilitating a reduced-noise triggering of one or more electrohydraulic valve.

10. (New) The method according to claim 9, wherein a tapped generator voltage is examined in a defined time interval and analyzed to evaluate a coasting behavior of a motor-pump-aggregate, and from the evaluated coasting behavior, the admission pressure load of the motor-pump-aggregate is determined.

11. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the coasting behavior of the motor-pump-aggregate is evaluated through the analysis of a degree of generator voltage gradient within the defined time interval.

12. (New) The method according to claim 11, wherein the time interval is defined through the equation $\Delta t = a^*$loop time $- t_{\text{starting phase}}$, with a equaling a constant.

13. (New) The method according to claim 12, wherein the loop time = 10ms, a =6 and $t_{\text{starting phase}} = 30$ ms.

14. (New) The method according to claim 12, wherein the time interval is calculated by $t_{\text{starting phase}} < A *$ loop time.

15. (New) The method according to claim 9, wherein the generator voltage gradient is proportional to the rotational speed gradient.

16. (New) A method according to claim 9, wherein the rotational speed gradient increases proportionally with admission pressure when the generator is operated.

17. (New) A method according to claim 9, wherein pulse widths of the electric starting phases are examined, and for the tapping of generator voltage, shut-off phases are selected that that share equal pulse width with one or more neighboring starting phases.

18. (New) A method according to claim 9, wherein pulse widths of the electric shut-off phases are examined, and for the tapping of generator voltage, shut-off phases are selected that that share equal pulse width with one or more neighboring shut-off phases.